

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME XXXVIII.....NO. 276

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—SHER PAER. Afternoon and evening.

GERMAN THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue.—DIE HANSEN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.—RIP VAN WINKLE.

NEW LYCUM THEATRE, 14th street and 6th av.—NOTES BY.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 155 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey.—THE JEWELLERS.—LIFE; ITS MORN AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 72nd and 73rd Broadway.—ABOUT TOWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.—MADAME ANGOT'S CHILD.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 314 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—THE BLACK CHUCK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—HARVISH'S BOOK.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third st.—HAUNTED HOUSE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place.—ITALIAN OPERA.—FAUST.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE NEW MAGDALEN.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—THE GENTLEMAN.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bovey.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.—ROMEO AND JULIET.

STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bovey.—GERMAN OPERA.—FAUST.

ROBINSON HALL, Sixteenth street.—THE ROYAL MARIONETTES. Matinee at 3.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st.—ITALIAN OPERA.—FAUST.

BRANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner Fifth av.—NORNO MONTRELL, &c.

BOVEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Court street, Brooklyn.—SAR FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

STEINWAY HALL, 14th st., between 3d av. and Irving place.—LECTURE.—"REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 34 av., between 53d and 54th sts. Afternoon and evening.

RAIN HALL, Grand street, between Broadway and Bovey.—THE PILGRIM.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 615 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, October 3, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

"THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY: THEIR WORK AT UTICA: THE STATE CAMPAIGN"—EDITORIAL LEADER—SIXTH PAGE.

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INTERESTING LEGAL SUMMARIES—LUCETTE MYERS ON THE GOODRICH MURDER—TROTTING AT DEERFOOT—A "MUTUAL" VICTORY—FIFTH PAGE.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS are to have a State Convention at Elmira a few days hence. Thomas Raines, liberal republican, having been thrown out by the republicans, and having been placed on their State ticket by the democrats, may perhaps serve as a new treaty with General Cochrane. But if he is resolved to build up a new party on reform he will probably run an independent State ticket. We shall see.

AFTER A STORM COMES A CALM, as, for instance, in the present comparative hopeful and promising calm in Wall street. It gives promise of the day when the bull and the bear will lie down together and a lame duck will lead them.

LUCETTE MYERS has been arrested at last, and detained as a necessary witness in the Goodrich murder case. It is fortunate, perhaps, in this case for the prosecution that the witness had waited so long under the idea that it was all over.

The New York Democracy—Their Work at Utica—The State Campaign.

The New York democracy, through their late State Convention, have proclaimed their State candidates for our approaching November election and the principles and measures for which, on their part, the intervening canvass will be conducted. The two great parties being thus brought face to face in the field the real work of the campaign will now actively begin. The competing State tickets are as follows:—

Republican. Secretary of State, Francis S. Thayer. Comptroller, Nelson E. Fink. State Treasurer, Daniel E. Fort. Attorney General, Daniel E. Fort. Canal Commissioner, Sidney A. Morse. State Engineer and Surveyor, Wm. B. Taylor. State Prison Inspector, Moss K. Platt. Democratic. District Willers, Asher F. Nichols. Thomas Raines. Daniel Pratt. Jas. Jackson. Sylvanus Sweet. G. W. Millspaugh.

Each of these is a respectable State ticket, and, assuming that the gentlemen named on both sides have been selected with a special regard in each case to fitness and qualifications for the office indicated, the interests of the State will be safe with the success of either ticket. The resolutions of the two high contracting parties with the people are of the usual materials of our party platforms, with the addition of the latest modern improvements. The republicans introduce their articles of faith with a recapitulation of the great achievements of the republican party of the nation and the State; the democrats in the outset invite the co-operation with them of all citizens upon the fundamental democratic principles enunciated by Thomas Jefferson. The republicans claim that in what they have done for the United States and the State they have established the strongest title to the gratitude and confidence of the people; the democrats condemn and denounce the republican party as utterly unworthy the public confidence. The republicans declare that the Tammany Ring, with its colossal plunder of the people, the pollution of the ballot box, the defilement of the Bench and all its abominations, were the direct fruits of democratic rule in the State; the democrats affirm that the republican party, after assisting a corrupt ring to grasp all the powers of our city government, has seized the occasion to create a new and more corrupt Custom House Ring on the ruins of municipal reform. The republicans claim that they have proved, by their Local Option bill, the true friends of temperance; the democrats have nothing to say on this dry subject.

Furthermore, in the republican platform on the transportation question, we have a resolution calculated to tickle the ears of the farmers, while the democrats hold out to the sturdy yeomanry of the United States the right hand of hearty fellowship in their just resistance to the exactions of monopolists and in their just demands for great reforms. On the back-pay question the republicans ask for a bill which will restore this back-pay money still untouched to the Treasury, while the democrats condemn and denounce the "salary grab" and all concerned in it, particularly the President, and demand a bill of repeal. The republicans point with pride to their administrations, both of the State and the nation, while the democrats condemn and denounce the party in power right and left, and especially on the Credit Mobilizer business, and they denounce the conduct of the President in the matter of the Kellogg government of Louisiana as a flagrant violation of the constitution and the rights of a sister State. The republicans have no changes to propose on the tariff and general financial policy of the government; but the democrats on these subjects bring their heaviest accusations against the powers that be, and demand a revenue tariff, reforms in every direction and a currency as good as gold. To conclude this parallel on these two party platforms, while the republicans denounce the liberals as a small faction of deserters from their party on false pretences, the democrats recognize them as worthy coadjutors, and cordially invite them to assist in the general work of reform.

Here are materials enough for all the labors of all the party organs and orators on both sides that can be performed within the short interval to our November election. But this is what is called the "off year" in our national politics, and it is the dulllest year, unless under some extraordinary condition of things, in the interval between one Presidential election and another. Our next Presidential contest is three years distant, and the new Congress, having been elected last year, our State elections of this year are limited practically to local affairs, save here and there the incidental election involved of a United States Senator or of a member of the lower house of Congress to fill a vacancy. Hence the "general apathy" which prevails on all sides. Hence, for example, the remarkable falling off in the popular vote of the recent Maine election, as compared with the full vote called out last on the Governor, September a year ago, as a popular test on the Presidential issue. And the coming October and November elections will doubtless, with hardly an exception, show the general apathy disclosed in Maine. It is the national reaction, particularly under a decisive victory and defeat, from the intense and exhausting excitements of a Presidential campaign.

Nevertheless in this State there are sufficient inducements in our next Legislature for a vigorous canvass on both sides to secure the victory. We, the people, have not only the Assembly, but a full Senate to elect this year, and upon the two houses thus to be chosen will fall the election of a United States Senator in place of Mr. Fenton. It is whispered abroad, too, that the President is awaiting the issue of our State election in reference to the Legislature, in order to determine his choice of a Chief Justice to fill the existing vacancy in the United States Supreme Court. The rumor is afloat that in the event of a republican Legislature in New York, which will secure a republican Senator, not only in place of Fenton, liberal republican, but in place of Conkling, should he resign, he will resign in order to accept the distinguished position which will be offered him with this opportunity, of Chief Justice of the United States. Of course, with the election of a democratic Legislature, Mr. Conkling will hold fast to his seat in the Senate. But apart from this question we have in the issue of reform in this metropolis, and in the numerous desirable offices, and in the vast sums of public money, collections and disbursements involved, matters which ought to be sufficient for the most active exertions on both sides to secure the Legislature. And yet, from present

indications, the election, on a short vote, will go by default, from the unity and confidence which prevail on the one side and the divisions and doubts which dishearten the other.

That wing of our city democracy which marches under the ensign of Apollo Hall, being excluded from the late Utica Convention, as not regularly entitled to admission, is evidently in the mood for another trial of strength against Tammany, not only on the important city officers, executive and judicial, to be chosen, but on the Senate and the Assembly. Last year the democratic vote, or the united vote of Tammany and Apollo Hall, for Mayor, was 81,347, against 53,031 for Havemeyer, independent and republican. But with the division of the democratic vote, 33,714 for O'Brien, the Apollo candidate, and 47,133 for Lawrence, the Tammany candidate, Havemeyer, with his 53,000 votes was handsomely elected. A similar contest between Tammany and Apollo Hall this year will produce the same results to a greater or less extent, as the contest of last year. The retirement in evident wrath of the Apollo delegation from Utica is generally accepted as a democratic defection which insures the State to the republicans. Unquestionably, if the democrats would overcome the fifty thousand majority by which the republicans, upon a full popular vote, carried the State last fall, the democratic factions and cliques must abandon their family jars and postpone their local quarrels to a more convenient season. But if they are incapable of profitable instruction from the results of their divisions of last year they will probably have enough of the fruits of such folly in our coming November election. Such is the present promise from their new departure on their old warpath.

The Last Days of the Modoc Murderers.

Before this paper is in the hands of our readers the dread sentence of the law will, doubtless, have been carried out on Captain Jack and his five fellow murderers. The Indians of the neighboring tribes will have had an opportunity to gain what lesson the gallows can give by witnessing the execution. It is now many months since the crimes for which the Modocs lose their lives were committed. On the Indians whom the punishment of Jack and his comrades is expected to intimidate the best part of the lesson is lost by the delay. The greater part of the time since their capture has been passed in the forms of a military trial, whose details neither the captives nor the other Indians understand or respect. The swift action proposed by General Jefferson C. Davis, immediately after the capture of Captain Jack, would have had a far better effect. He would have hanged the very Indians who suffer to-day in a week after their capture, and Modocs, Klamaths and all would have felt the lesson in all its severity. As it is, we hope that the effect will not be completely thrown away.

In another portion of the HERALD we publish the result of a series of interviews with the condemned Modocs, in which the savage actors in the massacre of General Canby and Peace Commissioner Thomas, and the attempted murder of Messrs. Menham and Dyer, defend themselves after their own fashion. It will be seen that their statements do not accord with the direct evidence of the fact, and the insistence with which Captain Jack urges the puerility of his not actually firing on General Canby, while admitting that he snatched his pistol at him in the first instance, shows how faint his ideas are of the value of testimony in a criminal case. In the significant statement regarding the furnishing of powder and bad advice by the Klamaths there is something worthy of the consideration of the advocates of the peace policy. As this style of offence is regarded there is apparently no means of punishing it, and the wretched beings, by their escape from punishment, are encouraged in playing the same part over again, with the connivance, in effect, of those who call themselves the friends of the Indian. Beset with difficulty as the successful treatment of the Indian question may be, it is certain that the benevolence is mistaken which arms the Indian, loads his musket, feeds him on beef rations, and, while allowing him to be cheated right and left by Indian agents, expects that he will not shoot.

The Public Debt Statement.

According to the monthly debt statement just published it appears that a reduction of the debt is still going on, though not so rapidly as heretofore. We are no longer liquidating it at the rate of eighty to a hundred millions a year. Still, the decrease for the month of September of \$1,901,000 and a fraction over is gratifying. We have always advocated a steady rather than a rapid reduction of the debt as the best policy, that being less likely to disturb business and a less strain upon the industry of the country. The six per cent coin interest debt is \$1,235,000,200, and the five per cent coin interest debt \$488,567,300—in all, \$1,723,567,500. The interest due on this amounts to \$31,581,000. The debt bearing interest in lawful money is—Four per cent, \$678,000, and navy pension fund, at three per cent, \$14,000,000—in all, \$14,678,000; the interest due on this is \$107,620. The total interest bearing debt, with interest due on it, amounts, therefore, to \$1,792,235,520. The money in the Treasury is—Coin, \$90,246,757; currency, \$3,289,032, and special deposit for the redemption of coin certificates, \$11,250,000—in all, \$94,785,789. The demand upon or offset to this is \$33,935,400 coin certificates, and the accrued interest on the whole debt amounts to \$31,688,680—in all, \$65,624,089. If, then, there be nothing behind or covered up in this statement, the Treasury has \$29,161,699 in money over and above all claims upon it. The debt, as it is called, bearing no interest—that is, the legal tender and fractional currency circulating medium—amounts to \$402,309,124. Of this \$356,079,742 is in legal tenders and old demand notes, and \$46,229,381 in fractional currency. In this statement the bonds of the Pacific Railroad companies, guaranteed by the government, and the interest paid on them are not taken into account. The debt of these companies, for which the government is liable, is—Principal outstanding, \$64,623,512; and \$46,229,381 in fractional currency. In this statement the bonds of the Pacific Railroad companies, guaranteed by the government, and the interest paid on them are not taken into account. The debt of these companies, for which the government is liable, is—Principal outstanding, \$64,623,512; and \$46,229,381 in fractional currency. In this statement the bonds of the Pacific Railroad companies, guaranteed by the government, and the interest paid on them are not taken into account. The debt of these companies, for which the government is liable, is—Principal outstanding, \$64,623,512; and \$46,229,381 in fractional currency. In this statement the bonds of the Pacific Railroad companies, guaranteed by the government, and the interest paid on them are not taken into account. 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